

"enthusiasm" of buyers sometimes  
pays a store very heavily—but a little  
real" in advertising will adjust  
things.

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,996.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1907.—12 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.  
ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

# The Courier-Journal.

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:  
Kentucky—Fair and warmer Saturday;  
Sunday showers.  
Indiana—Fair and warmer Saturday;  
Sunday showers; light variable winds, be-  
coming southeast.  
Tennessee—Fair and warmer Saturday;  
Sunday showers.

## THE LATEST.

## PRESIDENT IS CENTRAL FIGURE

Notable Incidents Mark Open-  
ing of Jamestown Show.

Roar of Great Guns Ushers  
In the Initial Day.

Executive Averts a Panic  
Which Seizes Throng.

Vigorous Address Greeted By  
Unstinted Cheering.

## EXTENDS NATION'S WELCOME.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—President Roosevelt, the diplomatic, naval and military representatives of thirty-seven nations and the Governors of a score of States participated to-day in the opening exercises of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. While the exposition, which is to remain open until November 30, is still far from complete, the unfinished condition of buildings and grounds was not allowed to interfere with to-day's celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement in America. From the firing of the sunrise salute of 300 guns by the United States army, through the picturesque review of the international fleet of war vessels in Hampton Roads, the ceremonies of dedication at which the President spoke and down to a late hour to-night, when the Chief Executive went aboard the naval yacht Sylph to spend the night, the day was crowded with notable incidents.

President Roosevelt, of San Francisco, who was denounced by Assistant District Attorney Heney in an address to the students of Stanford University, appeared before Police Judge Weller yesterday and swore to a complaint asking for Heney's arrest for alleged criminal libel.

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## President Stops Panic.

Not the least impressive of the day's events was the action of the President in assuming command of the situation in front of the crowded grandstand, when a panic seized the surging throng. Pressed against the guard ropes by thousands of eager persons in the rear, the life and limbs of those who had the more favored positions were endangered.

President Roosevelt had just been introduced by Harry St. George Tucker, the head of the Jamestown Exposition Company, when the disorder reached its height and the civil guards in front of the grandstand seemed about to be swept from their posts. The President jumped upon the table which had been placed in the speaker's baleony, and waving his arms cried out to the men to cease the pushing and crowding which was threatening the lives of women and children.

The crowd heeded the President's warning at first, but when he had settled down into his speech, the immense audience became uneasy again and those on the outskirts began to press forward once more in their anxiety to catch the words which were being borne away in the blustering summer wind. The President was interrupted, and mounted officers and men of the United States cavalry were called in to take charge. They rode along the front of the crowd, gradually opened it up and relieved the pressure, which at one time threatened to hurl an avalanche of humanity against the President's stand and the boxes occupied by the diplomatic corps. A detachment of artillerymen also was called into service.

## Brief Ceremonies.

The ceremonies of dedication were brief, the features being the addresses of President Tucker, of the Exposition, and President Roosevelt. The latter, at the conclusion of his address, pressed the gold button, which act marked the formal opening of the commemorative enterprise. Then followed an informal luncheon to the President and forty other guests in the administration building.

The repast ended, the President repaired again to the grand stand, from which he reviewed a parade of United States soldiers and sailors. Seamen from the visiting fleets were expected to take part in the parade, but the difficulty of landing on the uncompleted grounds prevented. The parade was quickly over and a reception by the President in the auditorium brought the day's events at the fair grounds to a close.

Admission to the reception was by card, but after the President had shaken hands with the invited guests the doors were thrown open to the general public for more than an hour. This feature of the programme, scheduled for 5 o'clock, was held at a much earlier hour, and those who were late found the President gone. He returned to the Mayflower shortly after 6 o'clock, and after dressing for dinner was taken to the smaller yacht Sylph and brought to Norfolk, where Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were guests of honor at a dinner given by President Tucker at the home of Barton Myers, one of the officials of the Exposition. Mr. Tucker's home is quarantined on account of measles.

## Cavalry Outrider.

The Sylph docked at the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad pier at 7:45 o'clock to-night. Maj. Gen. F. D. Grant, with a squad of cavalry met the party at the boat and furnished outriders for the drive of about a dozen blocks to the Myers home.

The President was given an ovation along the entire route. The other dinner guests included Rear Admiral Evans, Gen. Grant, the members of the President's Cabinet, who attended the ceremonies, Gov. Swanson, of Virginia, and several exposition officials.

At 10 o'clock to-night the President returned to the Sylph and the yacht slipped down the bay ready to proceed early tomorrow to the old Jamestown settlement on the James river. The President's trip to-morrow will be strictly private.

The Sylph will join the Mayflower to-morrow night and both vessels will proceed at once to Washington.

The incidents threatening a serious panto at the grand stand were the only untoward features of the day although the exposition management was undeniably embarrassed in not being able to present a more completed display to the foreign representatives, who lent dignity to the inauguration.

During the President's address to-day, after he had asked all present to put on their hats, in view of the intense heat of the sun, the French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserand, was apparently loath to comply with the request. The President turned to him and shaking a warning finger, said: "Mr. Jusserand, put on your hat right away. I won't have you suffer a sunstroke."

The Ambassador complied and all the

Guns Roar Welcome.

On board the Mayflower the President, with a few especially invited guests, was greeted first by a roar of

twenty-one guns from each of the vessels, foreign and American. Then, as he steamed along the lane of the visiting men-of-war, he was saluted in turn by every battleship and cruiser. The marine picture was viewed from shore by thousands and from the decks of excursion and pleasure craft by almost as many more.

When his yacht had anchored the President received the flag and commanding officers of the fleet. Among the foreigners who called were Admiral Sir George Neville, commanding the British cruiser squadron; Commodore Von Hofe, commanding the German cruiser; Commodore Hermann Von Plesscott, commanding the Austrians, and the commanding officers of the Argentine ship Sarmento.

The hospitality of the nation was ex- tended by the President, who in return received from his brilliantly-uniformed visitors many expressions of the esteem in which he and the American people are held by the sovereigns whom they represented.

## Plots Unfinished.

The President landed at the exposition grounds shortly after 11 a. m. The Immense Government piers are still many weeks from completion, and it was cleared for even the light launches in which the President and naval officers made the journey to shore. Booming cannon again greeted the President as he stepped upon the temporary structure which is eventually to be a magnificent water gate, known as Discovery Landing. President Tucker, of the exposition, personally welcomed Mr. Roosevelt, and cheering crowds along the water from acclaimed a chorus when Mr. Tucker said:

"Mr. President, old Virginia salutes you, sir."

The President returned the salutation and with Mrs. Roosevelt, was driven to the grandstand on the parade between two lines of United States Infantry.

The big grandstand was filled to overflowing by the time the President reached the center box. In the front rows were the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign nations attended by their military and naval attaches. Gold lace glittered everywhere, from the sombre blue of the American naval officers to the dazzling red of some of the German attaches.

Large delegations from the foreign and American ships were banked in a solid square just back of the President, while to right and left were the Governors of many States, surrounded by their staffs, and United States Senators and Representatives. Intermingled with the officers and the various dignitaries of State or nation were the women of the various parties, their gowns adding to the color scheme.

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## Stood On Shaky Table.

Apparently oblivious to the unusual position he occupied on the top of a somewhat shaky table, not more than two feet wide, and not more than twice that length, President Roosevelt spoke with characteristic vigor. Some of his remarks—noticeably when he touched upon the recent peace congress in New York—were addressed to the representatives of the nations; others were emphasized to the soldiers and sailors who took such a conspicuous part in the day's programme, and others were directed towards the general public. There were constant outbursts of applause and cheering. Especially when reference was made to the gallantry of the men who fought in the Civil War—beneath the banners of the North or the cross-barred flag of the Confederacy—was the cheering unstinted.

A fairer day has never been seen than that which attended the opening of probably the most notable exposition ever held in the South. The heat at times was somewhat intense, but it was always tempered by a strong breeze from the ocean.

The military encamped about the Exposition grounds began the day's ceremonies with the firing of the three-century salute. Soon thereafter, from across the waters of Hampton Roads, came the boom of cannon signaling the beginning of the review by the President of the most formidable fleet of international battleships and cruisers the world has witnessed in years.

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## DEEDS LANDS TO HIS SON

Rockefeller Begins Putting  
Affairs In Order.

Advancing Age Brings Vis-  
ions of the Inevitable.

Donates \$2,000,000 In Land  
To Chicago University.

## COMPRIMES TEN CITY BLOCKS.

Cleveland, April 26.—[Special.]—Fearing death at any moment on account of his advancing age, John D. Rockefeller has decided to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., property, mostly unimproved, scattered over and around Cleveland to the value of probably three-quarters of a million dollars. The deeds were signed in New York by Mr. Rockefeller and were filed in the County Recorder's office late this afternoon.

The deeds number fifteen in all, each for the nomination consideration of ten dollars. Hundreds of vacant lots in Cleveland, East Cleveland and near the Cleveland State Hospital, some of which land was bought in 1872, and including hundreds of acres, were conveyed by the deeds. The land was bought to hold for future increase in value. That bought in 1872 disappointed the expectations held of it, after the panic of 1873. All has meant a certain amount of care and watching for opportunity for Mr. Rockefeller. Forest Hill, the Rockefeller skyscraper and the Rockefellers' home on Euclid avenue are not included in the transfer. The transaction is said by close friends to be the clearing away of odds and ends which might make difficult the settlement of the immense Rockefellers' estate in case of Mr. Rockefeller's death.

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## ANOTHER BIG GIFT FOR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Officials Announce That John D.  
Rockefeller Has Donated Land  
Valued At \$2,000,000

Chicago, Ill., April 26.—[Special.]—A gift of land worth \$2,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago was announced to-day by the university authorities.

The gift is the third largest. Mr. Rockefeller has made the university, and increases the total amount he has given to the school in the last sixteen months to \$6,367,000. The land he has been purchased for Mr. Rockefeller during the last four years and the property has been managed by Wallace Heckman, business manager and counsel of the university. A net price of \$1,500,000 was paid for the property by the Rockefellers' agents, and it is now worth easily \$2,000,000.

The university plans contemplate the removal of Rush Medical College, with its equipments, to the new land. A large part of the new ground unoccupied by buildings may be used for athletic purposes by various university organizations. Fifteen buildings were bought with the land.

The president of the university is

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has

been managing the affairs of the university since his father's death.

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Ever try

# Lewis

when looking for new  
Carpets?

All wise women do. Be a wise woman.



## SKIRTS OF VOILE

Fine, soft Parisian fabric, made to fit from your measure. Prompt delivery. Howard styles are interpreted and tailored in correct lines by men expert in tailoring. Call at our men's centers. The workmanship is perfect and never suggests the amateur, as in other makes.

Factory Price \$9.75.

A fine Panama in exclusive Howard patterns and styles. Come to the factory.

HOWARD SKIRT CO.  
(Incorporated)

745 EIGHTH ST., Bet. Wal. &amp; Chest.



## DIAMOND MARKET

Buyer's Wants. Lemon's Offer.  
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Color. . . . White  
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511 4th Ave. Est. 1828.

STEGER PIANOS  
CRIPPEN-ALLEN PIANO CO.  
Fourth Ave., Op. Post-office.  
(Incorporated)

two companies. In fact his part was more of putting the seal of the companies on paper and attesting that anything else, as most of the business, was transacted in New York. He said that officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company were officers in the two corporations. \*\*\*

Not Square Deal, He Said.

R. M. Salomon, of the Crabtree Coal Mining Company, who had made complaints sometime ago that his mines were losing money on account of a shortage of cars, refrained from making any direct accusations against the Illinois Central other than he did not think that he had been treated right by the company. He read a letter which he had written to A. H. Egan, superintendent of the Louisville division of the Illinois Central railroad, in which he alleged other mines were getting a fairer distribution of cars than his. He was rather reluctant in reading the letter.

O. S. Keith, superintendent of transportation for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was on the stand when the commission adjourned at 6:20 o'clock last evening. He will be cross examined by E. F. Trabue, attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company when the commission meets at 9 o'clock this morning. \*\*\*

Mr. Trabue Didn't Know.

As the adjournment hour approached, Judge Clements asked the attorneys about the number of witnesses to be examined. Mr. Trabue said that he did not quite understand the scope of the investigation. He thought from the proceedings it was in reference to alleged discriminations in the distribution of cars and he did not know whether the commission would continue its investigation in Illinois or not. For that reason he did not know who to put on the stand.

Judge Clements said that the sitting was in accordance with a resolution adopted by Congress and that the object of the investigation was to find out what was being done by the Illinois Central Railroad Company both as to its holdings in coal properties and the operation of its system. He said he did not know whether the commission would be in Illinois or not.

The commission was also present in an advisory capacity, but opening the commission, Judge Clements said that the investigation was not in the nature of any specific charge, but along general lines. \*\*\*

Price Reduced To Railroads.

C. F. Parker, purchasing agent for

## No Trouble

to get breakfast with

## Grape-Nuts

This food is already cooked and you have only to add milk or cream, and eat. TRY IT!

"THERE'S A REASON"

the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the first witness called on the stand. He said that he was in charge of purchasing all coal used by his railroad, and that the price paid for coal by the railroad frequently varied. He said that this year's contract called for a rate of 10 cents a ton, and that last year the price for the same coal was \$1.09 a ton. When asked as to what led to the reduction of two cents, he said that the general sales were better this year, and that the output could be handled more cheaply. \*\*\*

## One Mine Gets Best of It

The witness was asked by Attorney Waiters if he knew the reason why the better grades of coal had advanced in price. He admitted that the contract was made on that basis, but denied that any operator was threatened with a fine if he did not sign the contract. The witness then asked to see the main contract, and the man refused to show it. He said that the mines which have developed their resources more fully were naturally the biggest producers, and that they should be given consideration.

John B. Atkinson, president of the Standard Mining Company, of Elizabethtown, Ky., was called, and in answer to the question as to what his business, said:

**Mr. Atkinson On Stand.**  
I am president of the St. Bernard Mining Company, place the stock of which is \$1,000,000, and its properties are located in Hopkins and Webster counties of Kentucky. The Fox Run mine, located at St. Charles on the Illinois Central road, and the other seven are on the Louisville and Nashville road. We have been engaged in the coal business since 1874, thirty years this month. Our mine on the Illinois Central was opened, I think, in 1875 and has been continuously operated since then.

Q.—What is the capacity of that mine? A.—The rating is 1,400 tons a day.

Q.—Who gave you a statement showing the output of the mines in the Kentucky district for 1905 and 1906? A.—Yes, sir; I have the Kentucky Mine Inspector's report of the output for those years.

Q.—Does the Mississippi Valley Corporation own anything besides the stock in the Illinois Central? A.—No, sir; I don't know of anything.

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John B. Atkinson, president of the Standard Mining Company, of Elizabethtown, Ky., was called, and in answer to the question as to what his business, said:

**Mr. Atkinson On Stand.**

I am president of the St. Bernard Mining Company, place the stock of which is \$1,000,000, and its properties are located in Hopkins and Webster counties of Kentucky. The Fox Run mine, located at St. Charles on the Illinois Central road, and the other seven are on the Louisville and Nashville road. We have been engaged in the coal business since 1874, thirty years this month. Our mine on the Illinois Central was opened, I think, in 1875 and has been continuously operated since then.

Q.—What is the capacity of that mine? A.—The rating is 1,400 tons a day.

Q.—Who gave you a statement showing the output of the mines in the Kentucky district for 1905 and 1906? A.—Yes, sir; I have the Kentucky Mine Inspector's report of the output for those years.

Q.—Does the Mississippi Valley Corporation own anything besides the stock in the Illinois Central? A.—No, sir; I don't know of anything.

John B. Atkinson, president of the Standard Mining Company, of Elizabethtown, Ky



We beg to express our regret for any inconvenience caused to our customers through the damage on our stock by

*Fire, Smoke and Water.*

The Insurance Companies will speedily adjust the loss.

All claims of our patrons will be satisfactorily settled.

We will soon reopen. Watch papers.



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## FIRST WOMAN TO BRING REQUISITION

MISS NAN B. WOOD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, PRESENTS PAPERS FOR WOMAN PRISONER.

Frankfort, Ky., April 26.—[Special.]—The first woman to ever present at the Kentucky State Executive Department requisition papers for the return of a fugitive to another State, came here to-day in the person of Miss Nan B. Wood, of Indianapolis. She is named by the Governor of Indiana as the agent of that State in coming to Kentucky after Florence Foote, a woman fugitive from the Indiana Industrial School for Girls, located at Indianapolis. Miss Wood presented her papers in person to Gov. Beckham, and he directed that warrant of arrest be issued and that she be given the custody of the woman she is seeking. Miss Wood's prisoner is charged with having violated her parole from the Industrial School by leaving the State of Indiana, and not making reports to the institution, as required by law. The Foote woman was located at New Haven, Nelson county. She at first consented to return to the State under requisition, but later refused to do so, and Miss Wood telegraphed to the Governor of Indiana for requisition papers. She left to-night for New Haven to take charge of her prisoner.

## DOCTOR WELL KNOWN IN KENTUCKY PASSES AWAY.

St. Louis, April 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Benjamin F. Tomlin, aged twenty-two years, well known in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri, died to-day of asthma at his home, after an illness of nine days. He leaves a wife twelve years his junior and four children. Dr. Tomlin was born in Kentucky, where he lived until he was ten years old, when he moved to Indiana. He has resided at the family home; Mrs. Nettie Rollins, of Carrollton, Ky.; Dr. William S. Tomlin, of Indianapolis, Ind., and J. G. Tomlin, of Walton, Ky., of whom he often attended funerals. Dr. Tomlin came to St. Louis from Terre Haute, Ind., twelve years ago, and continued his practice here until his recent ill-

## PRESIDENT DECLARES THERE IS A RISING TIDE WHICH TENDS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Leading Nations Must Struggle Constantly Toward Higher Civilization.

Men of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock Shaped Destiny of the Nation.

Pays a Glowing Tribute To Those Who Wore Both Blue and Gray.

Duties of This Generation Not Military But Social and Industrial.

## NO FOOTHOLD FOR PLUTOCRACY.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—The President's speech at the opening exercises of the Jamestown Exposition, in full, is as follows:

At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign Governments here present. They are here to witness the celebration of what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first took up their abode, and the name which grew from their own loins and by the addition of newcomers from abroad, was to make the people whom one hundred and fifty years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence.

In words of welcome to the world, I speak first to the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that many of us are of English blood is a happy circumstance, myself included. In myself I have a very small portion of English blood in my veins, in no way affecting the fact that this is the first time that I have ever spoken to the representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their country's knowledge, and all of us share, and marked deep the lines alone which we have developed. It was the men of England who took the lead in the national character we are.

The chances are that it will if you are spending ALL the money you earn, and so small your earnings may be, you ought to SAVE SOME PART of them, as a provision for the future. A SAVINGS ACCOUNT can be opened with us here as little as ONE DOLLAR, and COMPOUND INTEREST is paid on all such deposits.

Checking Accounts Taken.

Trust Business Transacted.

Will Old Age Find You Dependent?

The chances are that it will if you are spending ALL the money you earn, and so small your earnings may be, you ought to SAVE SOME PART of them, as a provision for the future. A SAVINGS ACCOUNT can be opened with us here as little as ONE DOLLAR, and COMPOUND INTEREST is paid on all such deposits.

Checking Accounts Taken.

Trust Business Transacted.

Ky. Title Savings Bank

(incorporated)

TITLE BUILDING, FIFTH AND COURT PLACE.

Under State Management as Ky. Title Co.

In Business 34 Years.

Greetings To Europe.

Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have received a cordial welcome, and the same part of our traits.

This mixture of blood has gone on from the beginning, and with it has gone on a kind of racial sympathy, and the peoples of the stocks from which we spring and hence to-day we differ sharply from, and yet in many ways are of one mind, in our common national character.

The pioneers of our people who first landed on these shores on that eventful day three centuries ago, had before them the task which during nearly two years was heart-breaking danger and difficulty.

The conquer of New Continent.

The conquest of a new continent is iron work, and find there a tide which humanity's lot is hard, are apt to complain against the conditions as being solely due to us. We of this generation are not a virgin continent in which to work. It is true that pioneer life was simple, but it was certainly not easy.

As a matter of fact, the first work of the pioneers in taking possession of a lonely wilderness is so rough, so hard, so dangerous, so full of perils, so full of spirit fat.

The early iron days of such a conquest search out alike the weak in body and the weak in soul. In the warfare against the elements which it success.

As a matter of fact, the first work of the pioneers in taking possession of a lonely wilderness is so rough, so hard, so dangerous, so full of perils, so full of spirit fat.

The history of the founders of Jamestown illustrates the truth of the Virginia Indians and find there a tide which humanity's lot is hard, are apt to complain against the conditions as being solely due to us. We of this generation are not a virgin continent in which to work. It is true that pioneer life was simple, but it was certainly not easy.

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# BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS.

## THE TRUCE IN THE EAST AND ITS AFTERMATH.

Comprehensive Volume By B. L. Putnam Weale.

This splendid summing up of vital conditions is a sequel to "The Reshaping of the Far East," by the same author. It is history fraught with omens, yet with so graphic and convincing a backing that he must be a rare historian, politician and diplomat who will disprove any of the facts and figures.

According to Mr. Weale Japan's policy in Korea has been one of deception, blindness and in some instances fraud. Sifted to plain figures her war with Russia was not the triumph she would have her people believe. The peace of Portsmouth is but a temporary thing, ten years at the most it will last. He states that it will be one of the greatest constructive victories of diplomacy if during the nine years of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which have still to elapse a permanent Far Eastern peace is evolved. Such a peace, he thinks, can only be secured by the steady growth of the New China.

An interesting chapter is that giving the reason why Japan made peace. In so doing she tore herself free from an impasse and that in a masterly manner. Her actions during the war show many grave errors. She failed to benefit by the enormous advantage she obtained in the Port Arthur surprise attack of February 8. Her knowledge of the reserve strength of Russia made her over-cautious. In Manchuria the five Japanese armies at the time of Roosevelt's peace proposals, numbered three-quarters of a million men, but they had an equal number of Russians opposing them with reserves in case of need, making a battle more than doubtful in result.

From Mongolia to Saghalien Japan was reported to have nearly a million men in the field. It was falsely believed that these armies, being invincible, it was Russia who was suing for peace. The Japanese press blustered and told of the crushing terms their Government intended to demand.

"Unfortunately, the public had not yet had occasion to peruse accounts which showed the entirely new situation at the front, and the manner in which Russia, thanks to the extraordinary efforts she had made, had succeeded in raising fresh armies in positions just as strong as those held at Liayang and Moukden." A little table of Japanese casualties tells a pertinent tale.

In spite of victories their losses were enormous and the prospect of immediate battle all along the line of opposing men meant the loss of at least 100,000 men. By this time also, it had leaked out that the victory at Moukden had been grossly exaggerated. Even by June after this battle the Russian armies had been re-enforced until they were as strong as before the battle and by August they were doubled. Vladivostok held also a garrison of 80,000 men. Had the Japanese people known these facts the riots that ensued on learning the peace terms and the hot indignation generally felt would have been greatly moderated.

But for the internal revolution in Russia there might have been a different story to write. As it was, England clearly saw the situation and favored the treaty as signed.

Mr. Weale gives a last look at Port Arthur. The Chinese population has again overrun everything. Dynamite has played havoc with the topography. The race course, even the parade ground has disappeared and a Chinese village occupies their place. The town of Port Arthur seems the same. Japanese gendarmes keep up the same strict surveillance that they inaugurated immediately after the surrender. "It is absurd, of course, but it is Japanese." They have braced their authority with tricks learned from the Russian, except that they have banished vodka.

Mr. Weale places much of the blame for the present unhappy conditions in the Far East upon the Russian Generals who surrendered Port Arthur. It would seem that the sentence of Stoeckel's dismissal from the army and death meets his approval.

The general situation and position of Japan to-day is summarized. At present there are two great parties, the civil and the military, with the Marquis Ito at the head of the former and Field Marshal Yamagata as chief of the latter. The railways are being extended and controlled; a lumber monopoly of the Pekin agreement a Chin-Japanese company was to conduct the industry. As the Chinese are gradually gaining the whole territory. In addition to this they are also in violation of former treaties, bringing quantities of free goods into the territory.

In Korea much the same methods are to be met. The former British Import trade will soon cease to exist, as Japanese manufacturers help on all sides are downing all competitors. The Japanese Government, for all practical purposes, is at liberty to act as it pleases, and their policy is by no means "the open door" or "equal opportunities for all."

The redemption of Japanes war is being but slowly carried on, and the flood of paper money is causing great trouble. In Southern Manchuria and Korea the Japanese are evidently planning to control a circulating medium of their own making. With the railways, the commerce, the industries and the finance well in hand Japan is now devoting herself to comprehensive military plans of great scope. During the Anglo-Japanese alliance they will maintain 50,000 troops in their occupied territory. In addition to these Japan is ready to call out two or three times that number at a moment's notice. Before the alliance with England terminates Japan will have an army of one million men with a reserve of one million men to be added, and he discovers a plot to kill her, and

saves her life. She seems to hate him, and he thinks his love hopeless, but, after thrilling escapes and many wounds, he finds her true to him alone.

Unlike most novels of its class, this book permits the hero to kill his enemies. Generally, there seems to be an unspoken prejudice against the hero's killing even his enemies in self-defense. Some other person gives the last thrust or fires the last shot, and the tale is finished without staining the hands of the principal character with murder or homicide. This frequently detracts from a tale, and the hero's courage made a little doubtful. Here Parker kills when he has to, without stopping to measure the effect it will have later, on the pure woman of his heart. In this case she is good as well as true, and rewards him as such a hero deserves to be rewarded.

*THE STOLEN THRONE.* By Herbert Kaufman and May Isabel Fisk. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy and Herman Rountree. Published by Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City.

A Great Tale of the Prize Ring.

This is the stirring tale of a young amateur athlete who, at his rope's end to find funds for the continuance of his college course, accepts an offer to play as substitute for a disabled professional. He knows that it will cost him his position in the drug store kept by the family doctor of a country town where he works during vacation, but his pay is entirely inadequate.

He is in pretty good shape physically, and a few weeks of training work wonders. His antagonist is called the Master of Croxley, a name as well known in the district as the winner of the Derby. But Montgomery has the advantage of him in youthful activity. Before the fight a son of the master prompted by a jealous mother tells his antagonist that the Master is half blind in the left eye, a fact hitherto carefully guarded, adding:

"He keeps it secret, but mother knows and so do I. If thou slip him on the left side he can't see them. And mark him when he sinks his right."

"Tis his best blow, his right upper-cut. T' master's finisher they ca' it at t' works. It's a turble blow when it do come home."

With this information Montgomery goes into the ring and a fight ensues that is spoken of to this day. The rounds are full of incident, and the affair is invested with all the glamour that so capable a master of fiction is able to impart. With sportsmen the book will rank equal with "The Game" and other prize-fight stories.

*THE MASTER OF CROXLEY.* A Great Story of the Prize Ring. By A. Compton Doyle. Published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York City.

Martin Hewitt, Investigator.

This is a new edition of some of the best detective stories ever written. All of the strange happenings occur in or near London. The first story in the collection, "The Lenton Croft Robberies," has all the dash and go of the most vigorous Sherlock Holmes' stunt and its mystery is both ingenious and original.

*The Loss of Sammy Crockett.* is another good one. Sammy is the favorite in the Padfield 123 Yards Hardcap, who is spirited away a few days before the race. The famous investigator undertakes to find him, and does. The "Case of Mr. Goggatt," that of the Dixon Torpedo and the "Quinton Jewell Affair" are all winners.

But the palm must be given to "The Stanway Cameo Mystery," the story of the theft of a celebrated sardonyx of three layers, carved so that the bottom layer formed the background and the other two layers the middle and high reliefs. Experts considered it the work of Athene, a famous gem cutter of the First Christian century. The cameo measured seven and a half by six inches, and its value was £5,000. It was purchased by the Marquis of Stanway as a gift for the British Museum, and was stolen from the dealers who had the final cleaning and setting in hand before turning it over to the authorities. The discovery of the criminal and the real reason for the theft are the most ingenious pieces of fictional detective work ever penned. Even the reader who has worn off the first keenliking for the detective story will find his former interest revived.

*MARTIN HEWITT, INVESTIGATOR.* Published by Harper & Bros., New York City.

Fascinating Story of Love and War.

MARTIN HEWITT, INVESTIGATOR.

Published by Harper & Bros., New York City.

New Chronicles of Rebecca.

of Rebecca.

**Courier-Journal.**

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Louisville, Ky., 1843.

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luded.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 27, 1907

"Business."

Friday Evening, April 26.—The New York stock market continued dull and professional, with an easier tone, final prices showing fractional net losses.

Money on call was easy at 2 to 2 1/4 per cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were easy at 3 1/2 to 5. Sterling exchange was firm.

The Chicago wheat market was strong on account of no rain in Kansas; the July delivery closing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 higher. Corn was up 1 1/2 to 3 1/2.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points, and after a further decline of about 3 points became strong, advancing about 12 points, and closed near the top.

The Chicago cattle market was steady; the hog market strong to be higher, and the sheep market strong.

As To Reviving the Duel.

Quite a good deal of discussion has resulted from the failure of the framers of the Oklahoma Constitution to insert a clause prohibiting dueling. According to several Western newspapers, a prominent Democratic leader in the new State stood ready to oppose the insertion of the clause. He is quoted by the Kansas City Star as follows:

"Men would not dare malice each other in the press and in the streets, if they do now, in their knowledge that they would be compelled to stand up and be shot at, unsustained by the fairest courage of passion, and under rules that would give the physically weaker man an equal opportunity with his stronger adversary."

But there was a time in the history of dueling when the physically weaker man had an equal opportunity with his stronger adversary? Sword duelling was essentially a game for bullies, despite the fact that its theatrical aspects gave it a seeming dignity and respectability. A good swordsman scientifically cutting a bad swordsman's throat made a more imposing spectacle than a bull-necked person hammering the head off of a weakling with an ax handle, but the results were pretty much the same, and when that form of butchery was sanctioned a man could not honorably avoid a duel merely because he was not proficient in the art of cut-and-thrust. The result was that the good swordsman might bully whom he pleased and, generally speaking, he did so to his own prodigious satisfaction and to the great annoyance of men who did not know as well as he how to accomplish a murder gracefully. Pistol duelling is not so well suited to the purposes of the bully as fighting with swords, but even in duels with firearms the professional swashbuckler has an advantage over the man unused to settling disputes at the pistol's mouth. And even if duelling did provide a means for equalizing the opportunities of contestants their result would be of no advantage to society.

The ends of poetic justice were rarely served by duelling. If a man called another a thief and the man accused could cut the other man's throat he was not less a thief, and, in addition, he was a murderer, but society was compelled to regard him as a man who had vindicated his honor and individuals uncertain of their ability to cut his throat were compelled to accept his verdict of "not guilty" written with a sword point in his accuser's gullet. Nowadays, when a man believes another to be a thief he calls him a thief in the columns of the nearest newspaper, and the newspaper usually manages to keep the discussion alive until the truth or falsity of the charge is made known to all men. The slitting of a throat is not a sufficient answer to a charge of dishonesty and society is enabled to classify men.

It is, of course, somewhat undignified for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman to belabor one another in the news columns, but the final result may be that the world will know just where the Roosevelt campaign fund came from and under what conditions contributions were made. The settlement of the dispute by cutting Mr. Harriman's throat with a broadsword or pounding his head to a pulp with a war club might have been eminently satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt, but it would have been unsatisfactory to the public to be forced to agree that Mr. Harriman was a liar and that there wasn't any campaign fund merely be-

cause Mr. Roosevelt could point with pride to the Harriman funeral.

The University.

Nearer and nearer the great University of Louisville movement approaches accomplishment. The announcement of the agreement made by the trustees with the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church heralds a great stride toward big results. The contribution of \$300,000 to \$400,000 and the support of this powerful religious body means much. If negotiations with the Baptist church representatives end as successfully still further impetus may be given the project. The enterprise assuredly is "looking up." A university cannot be built in a day, but it can get a good start in a year. And this year promises to mark great headway.

While the University of Louisville has been in existence many years it has embraced only courses in law and medicine. These departments have graduated men who hold places of distinction in their professions. This year witnesses the university's expansion. A college of belles-lettres is to have its opening session in the fall. If the growth keeps up and the support is forthcoming eventually we may have here a university of the first magnitude.

To be a great center of learning is something well worthy of Louisville's ambition and striving. And certainly Louisville would make an ideal situation for a university such as is designed. Its geographical position is superb. It is not tucked away in some remote corner of the country, but is right in the heart of things. It is within a few miles of the center of population. No other place surpasses Louisville in point of accessibility. As far as national sentiment goes the location is desirable. It is not far enough south to be steeped in Southern prejudices, nor far enough north to be mingled with Northern animosities. Midway between South and North and on the border between East and West, Louisville is of all and for all. Free of the taint of sectionalism, it can take pride in its pure, all-embracing Americanism. In wholesome, genuine and unbiased Americanism it is not to be excelled. Therefore, why shouldn't it be the ideal home of a virile American university?

A Mistaken View.

A case of no little interest has been recently decided in the Superior Court of Rhode Island. Upon the occasion of a public entertainment in Newport given at the Newport Amusement Association's dancing pavilion in September last, a subaltern naval officer, Chief Yeoman Buenzle, presented himself in uniform and tendered an admission ticket. The doorkeeper refused to admit the applicant on account of his being in uniform, instead of the regulation evening dress, but offered to return the sum of twenty-five cents, the price of the ticket. There was no other ground for this action. The rejected applicant was in all respects neat, sober and faultless in deportment, but was not dressed according to the regulations of the hall.

The incident was but one of many similar ones which had, at good intervals, occurred at the same place, Newport being a favorite resort of officers and seamen of the navy from the frequent presence of vessels there during the social season, and the irritation which had been previously created by such action, culminated in wide comment by the press and a determination to test the case by law. Among others who commented on it with severity was the President, who regarded it as an indignity to the officer and contributed to a fund raised for the purpose of carrying the question into court. The import of the argument which led to a resort to law was that there was a certain sanctity in the uniform of the army and navy which should protect the wearer from the indignity of exclusion where the applicant for admission had paid the price of admission.

The court, however, in disposing of the case disregarded any such sentimental claim and decided that Buenzle stood on the same level with other people and could only sue for breach of contract, with the right merely to recover the price of the ticket and the light expense attending the effort to secure admission. The court further held, as in previous decisions, that proprietors of public amusements may use their discretion in the exclusion of anyone. Their motives, it was held, cannot be questioned and they may exclude a person either for not wearing a uniform or for not being in evening dress, or any other reason held sufficient by the argument.

This opinion of the court, although it has met with unfavorable reception by a large class of persons who are guided in their judgment by sentiment rather than the fundamental principles of law, is eminently sound and practical. It involves no element of disrespect or lack of patriotic feeling toward the public service, as represented by the army or navy uniform, but very properly limits the wearers to the same rights in law as the citizen at large. Instead of being a discrimination against the wearer of a uniform it simply denies to him any power which the notoriety arising from a divorce case brought by her husband has caused her to go upon the stage.

Everyone will sympathize with Mrs. Mark Squire. Notoriety is always intensely distasteful to a sensitive and refined young person, especially a sensitive and refined body politic which is the power in the republic, while the army and the navy are their servants, paid for their services and clothed in uniform as a badge of service to distinguish them from the unpaid citizen. It is intended to confer no higher right or privilege than that enjoyed by the mass of the people. Within the proper sphere of their duty there are regulations which govern their conduct and lives, but as respects their relations to the people at large and their legal and social rights they are governed by the same laws and entitled to no higher privileges. The effort to treat as incident like the one in question as an indignity to the navy or as raising a barrier against the uniform of both arms of the service is as weak as it is futile. The officers and men of both arms of the service enjoy many rights and exemptions not granted the plain people. They are paid liberally in peace as well as in war. The former are retired on half pay at a reasonable age limit. Both are exempt from taxation attaching to civil life. Already are sufficient preference and distinction accorded them without encouraging a certain aristocratic distinction which, in the minds of some, should attach to the mere matter of their uniform.

The narrowness of the contention is further shown by the fact that, when sifted to the bottom, it is a plea, not so much for the army at large as for the officers. As a social function where the evening dress is a prerequisite for admission, the very men who regard the rejection of an officer in full regalia as an indignity to the service would not contend for similar right of admission for the private in his every day uniform and would probably be among the first to object to such indiscriminate aggregation. The more the question is viewed from a rational standpoint the more impracticable becomes the idea of regulating social functions by law, instead of leaving the rules governing them to the discretion of those who have the care of the smoke abomination.

Spoon.

In Indianapoli-

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## TO BUY ROADS

Clark County Council Makes Two Appropriations.

SETS ASIDE \$20,250 TO MAKE TURNPIKES FREE.

ALSO PROVIDES FOR CORRECTING OF MARRIAGE RECORDS.

DEATH OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.

Appropriations of \$12,000 for purchasing the turnpike running from Jeffersonville to Charlestown, and \$14,250 for buying the old road between Jeffersonville and Utica, and to a point a few miles beyond them, were voted in the day regarding the fate of the first named highway, for an outlet to Charlestown, so that they may be converted into free roads, were made by the County Council of Clark county, Ind., at a special session held in Jeffersonville yesterday.

The appropriation is practically a loan, and eventually Jeffersonville, Utica and Charlestown townships will pay it back.

After the pike question was settled the board was asked to appropriate a sufficient sum to correct the marriage records from 1882 to 1896, which are in a deplorable condition. Many licenses have been left off entirely and in hundreds of instances no returns of marriages have been recorded.

At the time ago when the state of affairs was explained to the Board of County Commissioners, that body made an order that \$600 be allowed for the work. Auditor George B. Parks did not call the County Council together to make the appropriation, and this was not until yesterday it was decided \$200 should be set aside for the purpose.

Almost all army of taxpayers from Charlestown, Washington and Oregon townships have signed their names to a petition to the council to appropriate funds for a bridge at Phillip's ford on Fourteen-mile creek, the dividing line between Charlestown and Washington townships. A petition containing 27 names was presented and several personal appeals were made. It was asserted that the ford was dangerous, and an instance was referred to where a woman came near drowning because physician who had been sent for almost drowned while crossing the stream. The council made the question special order for the September meeting.

The council was also asked to appropriate \$20,000 for an emergency fund to prevent the County Treasurer from being compelled to overdraw his funds while the money in them had been exhausted, as is frequently the case, as a distribution is made but twice each year and the expenses are heavy. The overdraws are now \$10,000 and the council voted the action is taken to keep from incurring orders as not being paid for want of funds, in which case they draw 6 per cent interest. No definite action was taken.

WOULD HAVE GRADUATED.

Miss Pink Pearl Emery, High School Student, Dead.

On the eve of graduating from the New Albany High School, Miss Pink Pearl Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Emery, who live on the Charlestown road out of New Albany, died at the home of her parents, 1217 Chestnut St., New Albany. Her mother, Mrs. Lila Emery, was a sister of the late Mrs. John C. Crum and Mrs. Lila Emery, of Jeffersonville. The body will be taken to New Albany this afternoon and the funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock, the interment to follow at Fairview cemetery.

Some eight weeks ago Miss Emery was taken ill while attending school. She decided to go to Jeffersonville to see her brother, Dr. C. E. Crum and his family practice here. By the time she arrived there she was almost exhausted and was threatened with spinal meningitis. Everything possible was done for her and she showed signs of improving, but a typhoid fever developed and further aggravated her troubles, her death being a result.

Miss Emery is survived by her parents, two brothers, Raymond Emery and Bruce Emery, who live at home, and four sisters, Miss Daisy Emery, who lives with her parents; Mrs. C. E. Crum and Mrs. Lila Emery, of Jeffersonville. The body will be taken to New Albany this afternoon and the funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock, the interment to follow at Fairview cemetery.

CASES OUT OF COURT.

No Change For Reassessment For Main Street Sewer.

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Out of the Indiana Reformatory on parole since last October, Robert Powell is under arrest at Muncie on the charge of desertion. He was born in Indiana. When originally received he came from Evansville to serve from two to four years. Inquest was held at the reformatory and the inquisitorial body still pursued its inquiries when he left there.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

IN NEW ALBANY.

Mrs. Ella Lide has been called to her grandfather, George Beard.

"What the Episcopal Church Stands For," a pamphlet written by Rev. Edmund A. Nevill, rector of St. Paul's, to-morrow night.

Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, the Protestant Episcopal Church, visited St. Paul's parish in this city, yesterday.

The Rock Island train will come up the river, having on board 2,000 soldiers returning from the war.

On the date of the boat's arrival the men were asleep, and nearly 1,000 of them were killed.

The ballots for the free gravel road election, which is to be held in Oregon township, will be counted to-day, according to John W. Baldwin yesterday to be turned over by him to the election inspectors.

The coroner's inquest was adjourned as it was not yet named.

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BIG CROWD EXPECTED AT SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Jefferson County Sunday-school Association will hold its annual convention in the Baptist church at Oakdale May 3 and 4. The Sunday-schools of the various cities were present. There was a grand social gathering and a fine banquet spread after the meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Graven have returned from New Orleans, where they have been spending the last three months. They came to Louisville in the mild climate of the Gulf coast, but were disposed to complain of the winter weather.

Mrs. Juan F. Fite, formerly of this city, now living in Grand Rapids, twelve miles west on the Southern, received a check for \$1,000 from the Southern, the amount of an insurance policy held on the life of John Fite, her late husband, who died in 1905.

The Third District Medical Association, at the meeting held in Bedford, elected officers as follows: Dr. Charles P. Coffey, president; Dr. W. C. Caudle, secretary. The association will meet in October, probably in this city, although it was not definitely set.

The pupils of a number of Protestant churches of the city will be occupied in the great meeting to be held in the State Capital, Salem, Saturday. The association will meet in October, probably in this city, although it was not definitely set.

Oldsmobile Company of Kentucky.

130 E. Main Street. Opposite Galt House. Phone for Demonstration.

# The Saving of Money

by the use of Royal Baking Powder is con-

siderable. Royal is economical, because it pos-

sesses more leavening power and goes further.

## PEACE CLUB

Organized By Boys of Silver Grove.

FOSTERED BY OFFICERS OF THE FLOYD JUVENILE COURT.

ENROLLMENT OF EVERY LAD IN TOWN SOUGHT.

REWARDS FOR THE GOOD ONES

were full of wrath against the Louisville and Southern Indiana Tracting Company for the same reason, last night over a notice posted in the cars earlier in the day regarding the fare in the future.

Under the new order of things which began with May 1, five cents straight will be the price of a ride across the river instead of six trips for a quarter as heretofore. The same rule will prevail between New Albany and Jeffersonville, and the fare will be six cents in Jeffersonville and New Albany there are ordinances that call for six trips for a quarter on the city lines, and these will be obeyed.

NOTES OF THE NEWS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

Ollie D. Morris and others filed suit yesterday against Thomas Morris, Jr. and others in the Circuit Court for the purpose of partitioning several pieces of property in Union township.

For a sum of \$400 it was agreed to Frank Kirchner, of Louisville, what is known as the Capt. W. B. Carter residence.

The suit of Marcus Guy and Margaret Guy against the estate of Americus A. Brookbank for \$1,000, alleged to be due yesterday, was filed in the office of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, yesterday. As a result of the action, the amount due for subscription, by the Huntington Independent, was set aside for the purpose.

Almost all army of taxpayers from Charlestown, Washington and Oregon townships have signed their names to a petition to the council to appropriate funds for a bridge at Phillip's ford on Fourteen-mile creek, the dividing line between Charlestown and Washington townships. A petition containing 27 names was presented and several personal appeals were made. It was asserted that the ford was dangerous, and an instance was referred to where a woman came near drowning because physician who had been sent for almost drowned while crossing the stream. The council made the question special order for the September meeting.

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130 E. Main Street. Opposite Galt House. Phone for Demonstration.

OLDSMOBILE

Everyday Roadability.

You may never care to make the 1,400-mile trip over the "worst" roads, either in the Oldsmobile Model A Touring Car from New York to Florida. You may care to do that can your city work on paved streets better than any other car. Style for the asphalt and Roadability for everywhere. What's good for bad roads is better for good roads."

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POSTUM

FOOD COFFEE.

"There's a Reason"

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# Society In Kentucky

## FRANKFORT.

**P**RANKFORT, April 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Zach Montgomery and Miss Anna Montgomery have returned from Louisville.

Mrs. William Pruitt entertained at cards Monday afternoon for Misses Marie Lindsey, of Louisville, and Innis Starling, of Mississippi.

Mrs. George Baker and Miss Anne Baker have returned from a visit to Mrs. J. M. Fletcher in Louisville.

Mrs. R. F. Respess is visiting at Frankfort.

Mrs. George Berry and Mrs. Cornelius Bush have returned from a visit to Mrs. Sam Stone Bush in Louisville.

Mrs. D. D. Griffin is visiting relatives in Louisville.

Mrs. H. V. McChesney entertained Friday afternoon for Misses Mrs. Solomon Vining, of Lexington.

Miss Honeywood, of Midway, is the guest of Mr. Wallace Harper.

Mrs. Julian Chinian has returned from a several month's stay in Florida.

Mrs. Joe C. Green, of Louisville, is with Mrs. John Davis.

Mrs. C. R. Hudson is at home from Washington, Ind.

Mrs. Charles Saffell entertained at bridge Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. E. M. Westfall, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Little N. Turner, of Paris, is the guest of Mrs. C. E. Boothe.

Mrs. L. C. Kendrick, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes.

Mrs. W. A. Johnson and Miss Bettie Brinkley have returned from a visit to Southern Kentucky.

Mary James O'Brien has returned from a visit in Madisonville and Owensboro.

Hennet Bean, assistant cashier of the North Middleton Deposit Bank, has gone to St. Louis, Mo., to accept a position in railroads.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. John Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Ford Brent attended the golden wedding of Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Rout at Versailles, Tuesday.

Mary Harrison is the guest of relatives in Lexington.

Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, of Covington, is the guest of T. L. West.

Mrs. Thomas F. Payne entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Miss Amelia Wetzel, who will leave soon for Europe.

Mrs. James Andrew Scott will leave next week for a visit to relatives in Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mrs. Clarence Shaw has returned to Tacoma, Wash., from a visit to Mrs. James Andrew Scott.

Mrs. William E. Bradley and son have returned from a visit to Louisville.

Mrs. T. N. Arnold has returned from Florida, where she spent the winter.

**HENDERSON.**

**H**ENDERSON, April 26.—[Special.]—The Women's Club of the city gave a charming colonial tea Tuesday afternoon and evening at Rankin Hall. Prominent guests with powdered hair and handsome lace and jewelry, dispensed old-time hospitality. A considerable sum was realized for the Jamestown Exposition fund.

Mrs. Charles Roberts and daughter, Mrs. John Georger, Jr., gave a handsome reception Thursday afternoon.

The Rev. E. L. Jones left Europe shortly for India and Rome, to go to several months.

Mrs. J. W. Hobart has returned to St. Joseph, Mo., after a visit to her father, Mr. John H. Barret.

Mrs. Samuel Posey, who is the guest of Mrs. Charles Newsworthy, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Joshua Letcher, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. William Barrett.

Mrs. Anna Lyle, of Cornelia Lyle, is visiting in Louisville.

Mrs. Georgia Posey, of St. Louis, is the guest of Nelle Parfiss of Owensboro.

Mrs. William Weaver is visiting in Louisville.

Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Froehne, A. T. Kochert and the Rev. T. C. Gehauer have gone to Newark, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Conley and Mrs. A. M. Hughes are in Cincinnati this week.

**LEOMINGBURG.**

**F**LEMINGBURG, April 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Charles Dudley is visiting Mrs. C. E. Booze in Frankfort.

Mrs. Olive Faint spent several days with Mrs. W. G. Dearing in Louisville this week.

Miss Phoebe Andrews has returned from a visit to Mrs. Will Ross in Carlisle, Pa., and is spending her vacation here this week.

Miss Emma Louie Steadley is visiting Louisville and Jeffersonville.

Mrs. Elizabeth Swain has returned home after a visit to Cincinnati.

Mrs. and Mrs. T. S. Andrews have returned home after visiting their daughter, Mrs. Harry Miller, in Franklin, Tenn.

Mr. John Drenan and Miss Patti Lee Fleming left Wednesday morning for Ocean View, Va., where they expect to spend the summer.

Miss Mary Vanarsdale spent several days in Mayfield and Cincinnati last week.

Mrs. W. E. Arnold has returned from a visit to Carlisle.

Mrs. Oscar Carrick is seriously ill.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. Z. Thompson are here from a lengthy trip to Chicago and San Antonio.

Mr. O. P. Winn, of New Mexico, is the guest of the family of Capt. J. P. Jackson.

Mrs. T. J. Burgess is home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Fuqua in New Mexico.

Mr. Walter Lewis Vaughn, of Louisville, visited friends in town during the week.

Mrs. J. W. Crutcher and Miss Emma Moore entered formally in compliment to Mrs. W. S. Baird, of Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Champie is visiting relatives here this week.

Mrs. Wright Allen is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Tatlock, in Lexington.

About fifty Georgetownians went to Lexington to see "Anthony and Cleopatra."

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church here has been en- tering by Mrs. Ramsey this week.

"Africa" was the subject discussed. A splendid talk was given by Mr. O. P. Winn, of Mexico, who had traveled through Africa.

Mrs. Nannie Johnson, of Fort Scott, Ark., was the guest of relatives here during the week.

**TAYLORSVILLE.**

**T**AYLORSVILLE, April 26.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Tichenor visited in Louisville during the early part of the week.

Mrs. W. H. Hall, of Shelbyville, is the guest of Mr. W. T. Frazee.

Misses Annie M. Anderson and Kate Mathis have returned from Louisville, where they were guests of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Annie E. Moore, of Shelbyville, is the guest of Mrs. William Lillard, of Lawrenceburg.

Mrs. Annie E. Moore, of Lawrenceburg, is the guest of her father, W. H. Anderson, of Bloomfield, during several weeks in Louisville.

Mrs. G. C. Overstreet returned to Louisville this week.

Mrs. Guy S. Wells and family, of Shelbyville, spent a part of their vacation with friends and relatives here and at Farmfield.

Mrs. Annie Eggen, of Little Mount, visited John K. Eggen this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snider, of Little Mount, have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Fletcher.

Mrs. and Mrs. John McKinley were the guests Monday of their son, Mr. Alonzo McKinley.

Mrs. Beadle Heddle, Alice and Edith Spender spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Anna and Sam Hornung.

Mrs. Charles Moore of Normandy, has been visiting her father, Mr. J. G. Peeler.

Mrs. Virgie Greer and Mrs. Sallie Bridwell visited in Louisville.

**OWINGSVILLE.**

**O**WINGSVILLE, April 26.—[Special.]—Roger Ammerman of Cincinnati spent Sunday in town with friends.

Miss Watson, of Mt. Sterling, attended quarterly court Monday.

Mrs. J. C. Gandy is visiting Mrs. T. J. A. English of Owingsville county, was here Monday on law business.

Mrs. Anna Gandy and Mary Guindal attended the theater in Lexington Monday night.

Miss Stella Johnson, of Winchester, came to see her uncle, John B. Donaldson.

Miss Lydia Williams has returned from a visit with friends in Louisville.

Miss Maude Snoddy, of Rowlett, was the guest of Mrs. William Hinckle, a hand-painted glass artist.

Miss Wallace Rippy and Madeline Johnson left Thursday for a visit to Mrs. George Swett, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Frank Beckham Paul has returned from an extended visit in the South.

**HORSE CAVE.**

**H**ORSE CAVE, April 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Roger Ammerman of Cincinnati spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whitlock of Louisville, where she attended the Musical Festival.

Miss Maude Snoddy, of Rowlett, is visiting Miss Lena Smith this week.

Mrs. Ida McPherson, who has been visiting friends in Allentown, Pa., has returned home.

Mrs. James Pendleton, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Betsy Pendleton, has returned home after a visit to relatives here for several weeks, returned home to Paris.

Mrs. R. M. Campbell and little son, Robert, returned home after a visit from a friend in Danville, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Jessie Walden.

Mr. Will Pemberton, of New Orleans, La., is visiting his parents here.

## CHARMING YOUNG WOMAN OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY



## VERSAILLES.

**V**ERSAILLES, April 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Isham Bailey and her daughters, Misses Sue and Edith Bailey, left Thursday for Berkeley, Cal., where they will remain until next fall.

Miss Katherine Boyd, of London, O., is the guest of Miss Laura Browning.

Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham of Frankfort, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Hill this week.

Miss Mamie Bohannon has returned from a visit to Miss Bruce Bartol at Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawless Gatewood have paid a short visit to Lexington, during a week's visit to Capt. James Blackburn.

Misses Margaret Poole and Charlotte Cook have returned from a visit in Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Wason, of St. Louis, were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. Graddy Williams, of Georgetown, are visiting Mrs. M. U. Williams.

Mrs. M. V. P. Yeaman, of Harrodsburg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fishback.

Mrs. C. Hunter and daughters, of Meridian, Miss., arrived in Versailles this week to make their home. Mr. Hunter having recently become the cashier of the bank of J. Amson & Co. of this city.

**SCOTTSVILLE.**

**S**COTTSVILLE, April 26.—[Special.]—

Mrs. Little Griggs and Mr. Leslie Heminger were quietly married at the bride's home Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. L. C. Riddle officiating.

One hundred relatives and friends of the family were present.

Immediately after the wedding they, together with Miss Ida Morgan and Mr. Leon Cross, went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dixon, where hearty congratulations awaited them. Mr. and Mrs. Heminger will make their home for the summer in Versailles.

Mrs. Josie Welch, of Nashville, who has been visiting relatives for the past two weeks, is here.

Misses Maude and Ruth Porter, of Bowling Green, were in the city this week to attend the Grigsby-Heminger wedding.

Mr. D. B. Grigsby, of Clarksville, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Welch and

## ONE OF HOPKINS COUNTY'S BELLES.



## MISS FRANCES MAY TRATHEN, OF CHESTLEYS.

# DR. GARDNER EASILY WINS BIG HANDICAP

Tim Sullivan's Fine-Colt Beats Splendid Field In the \$10,000 Race At Jamaica Opening.

## GLORIFIER IS SECOND AND CAIRNGORM THIRD

King's Daughter and W. H. Carey Are Crowded Out.

## FAVORITES HAVE POOR LUCK.

HANDZARRA, VOORHEES AND PRETENSION FINISH HEADS APART IN GOOD RACE.

## RESULTS ON OTHER TRACKS.

**N**EWS YORK, April 26.—Dr. Gardner, Timothy D. Sullivan's big bay colt, won the \$10,000 Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica to-day, in the easiest sort of style. Glorifier, winner of the Carter Handicap, was second, and Cairngorm third. The distance was a mile and a sixteenth, and the time was 1:48.1.

Dr. Gardner opened at 4 and closed at 7 to 1 in the betting. Glorifier had little support at 12 to 1, while Cairngorm received from 6 to 10 to 1. W. H. Carey and King's Daughter were equal favorites at 7 to 2. Kentucky's representative, King's Daughter, probably was the most-fancied in the race, but, like W. H. Carey, was crowded out at the first turn, and never had a chance thereafter.

Perfect weather brought out a crowd of spectators. The fourteen starters were sent off to a fairly good start. Dr. Gardner going to the front at once. On the first turn there was much crowding. Perfectly ridden by Jockey Martin, Dr. Gardner escaped the mix-up, and had clear sailing. Glorifier and Cairngorm also held among the fortunate ones. Dr. Gardner maintained his great, swinging strides to the finish. No need of urging, while Glorifier, Cairngorm and Palmerian trudged in order.

The third race, a five and a half furlong handicap, proved the best contest of the day. Handzarra, Vorhees and Pretension finished heads apart.

The Excelsior Handicap was decided for the fifth time. It was won in 1903 by W. C. Whitney's Blackstock. The rider was Grove Cleveland Fuller of Chicago. It was in the running. Fullerton, who was a rider came to an end, through injuries received when Witfull fell in 1905. Witfull's falling was due to Poor security. His horse, now Sir Charles, also and when he finished first was disqualified. Result, quite a good race horse at that time, won 1903. In the record that until last year the Excelsior had \$5,000 added money. Then it was changed to its present form of a \$10,000 guaranteed stake. The race has never been won by a heavyweight, but Rapid Water, when a

Second Race—Selling; one furlong: Biskins, 10 (Nutter), 10 to 1. Thomas Calhoun, 104 (Musgrave), 20 to 1. Youthful, 10 (Preston), 15 to 1. Time, 1:02. Citizen, Con Thomas Smuck, was second. The other horses—Frank Somers and Dominant also ran.

Third Race—Five and one-half furlongs: Handzarra, 10 (Marlin), even money.

Vorhees, 10 (Goldsborough), 20 to 1. Pretension, 10 (Aubuchon), 13 to 5. Time, 1:37 1-2. Inquisitor, Waterbury and Avenger also ran.

Fourth Race—The Excelsior Handicap (\$10,000; odds one and one-sixteenth): Dr. Gardner, 12 (Martin), 7 to 1. Gold Circle, 10 (Nutter), 10 to 1. Cairngorm, 10 (Nutter), 10 to 1. Time, 1:38 1-2. Dolly Spanker, Good Luck, W. H. Carey, King's Daughter, Don Diego, Glorifier, Royal Blue, Palmerian, J. C. Core, Berkeley and Oxford also ran.

Fifth Race—Mile and seventy yards: Mary Morris, 96 (Hunter), 11 to 1. Killiechan, 95 (G. Burns), 10 to 1. Hollenicker, 96 (Nutter), 8 to 5. Time, 1:02. Brandy, Gold Heart and Samson also ran.

### JAMAICA ENTRIES.

Three-year-old, put up a gallant struggle for its honors, carrying 100 pounds.

Handzarra, the third winner, had an import of 93, and Merry Lark, the fourth winner, 90. The other horses—Frank Somers and Dominant also ran.

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### JAMAICA ENTRIES.

First RACE—Six furlongs; selling: Cisterress, 106 Keeler, 10 to 1. Tony Boner, 104 Golden, 10 to 1. Shemandoah, 112 Kanesha, 11 to 10. Marcell, 102 Durban, 10 to 1. Second RACE—Handicap; one mile and seventy yards: Diamond, 116 Crescina, 113 Athlete, 103 Orbicular, 111 Tarzan, 107 St. Valentine, 111. Third RACE—Elmhurst Stakes, five furlongs: Rosario, 109 G. Burns, 10 to 1. Superman, 103 King Henry, 100 Graceland, 109 Red River, 10 to 1. Galtan Dan.

Fifth RACE—Selling; one mile and seventy yards: Rosario, 109 G. Burns, 10 to 1. Marathon, 106 Senator Beckham, 106 Art Critic, 106 Wind Lane, 106. Apprentices allowed.

### SURPRISE AT PIMLICO.

Dromedary First Over Sticks, Walks

Madden's Beacon Beats Bill.

Baltimore, April 26.—The weather was bright and sunny to-day and a good crowd came out. The card was of no particular interest, but the racing and the medium of some diversion.

Cheat Sheet: Chief interest of the day centered in the running of the third and fourth, the former being a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, at three-quarters of a mile and a half.

In the first race, after Dr. Hollis raced away in front, the second race Dr. Hollis went to the front, after the first four, made all the running and was as far ahead as the distance of three lengths from those who had been beaten.

Davy Johnson's Handzarra jumped away in front, but was soon overtaken by the early running, followed by Robin Hood and Cobleskill. They ran in this way to the finish, where Robin Hood, John Maynard's runner, won, followed by Cobleskill, a rush and easily by three lengths from Dr. Hollis, which beat Cobleskill two lengths for the place.

In the running of the second race Dr. Hollis went to the front, after the first four, made all the running and was as far ahead as the distance of three lengths from those who had been beaten.

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The discovery has been made by the owner of Notasuga, winner of two stakes at the Aqueduct meeting, that Notasuga is not popular, while the trainer has a host of admirers.

Notasuga, the slight favorite, was a non-runner.

Several years ago, at the Carter Handicap, August Belmont, Jr., bet \$10,000 on Notasuga, and the colt was the first, and the second, and the third.

Perfect weather brought out a crowd of spectators. The fourteen starters were sent off to a fairly good start. Dr. Gardner going to the front at once.

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